

Artificial Respiration, by S. J. Meltzer; Malarial Pigment (Hæmatin) as a Factor in the Production of the Malarial Paroxysm, by Wade H. Brown; On the Transmission of Immunity from Mother to Offspring, by L. W. Famulener; A Clinical Study of Acute Poliomyelitis, by Francis W. Peabody, George Draper, and A. R. Dochez; and The Preservation of Tissues and its Application in Surgery, by Alexis Carrel. — Besides the customary official matter contained in the *Proceedings of the American Medico-Psychological Association, 1912* (Published by the Association. 1912. Pp. 511), this volume contains also 27 communications made at the sixty-eighth annual meeting at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1912, with the discussions thereon. Besides certain communications of more or less local interest, there are several papers of a more general character, such as those on the Legitimate Use of Psychic Influences in the Treatment of the Insane, by Dr. H. C. Eyman; on Convention, by Dr. Andrew McPhail; on Occupation for the Insane, by Dr. Arthur P. Herring and Dr. C. Floyd Haviland; on the Cortical Representation of Emotion, by Dr. C. K. Mills; on Alzheimer's Disease and on Korsakoff's Psychosis, respectively by Dr. C. Fuller and Dr. H. I. Klopp and Dr. W. C. Sandy; and on the Exciting Causes in Psychiatry, by Dr. A. J. Rosanoff and others.

Eugenics is represented by the Proceedings of two Congresses. The first International Eugenics Congress, which met in London from July 25th to 30th, 1912, under the presidency of Major Leonard Darwin, was reported briefly in THE LANCET of August 3rd, 1912. The papers to be read were published in volume form under the title, *Problems in Eugenics*, before the Congress as far as practicable. A supplementary volume (London: Eugenics Educational Society. 1913. Pp. 189. Price 3s. 6d. net) now before us contains those papers not received in time for publication in the first volume.—In *Comptes Rendus et Rapports de la IVme Conférence Internationale de Génétique, Paris, 1911* (edited par Ph. de VILMORIN, Secrétaire de la Conférence. Paris: Masson et Cie. 1913. Pp. 571. Price 25 francs), are contained *in extenso* the 58 communications on various subjects connected with genetics made to the Fourth International Congress of Genetics which assembled in Paris in September, 1911. The communications are published either in French or English, with a *résumé* in the alternative language. The volume contains many admirable photogravures and portraits and ten coloured plates. Though somewhat tardy in appearance, it will appeal to those especially interested in the study of genetics.

To all who are interested in our various charities, their organisation and methods of procedure, the *Annual Charities Register and Digest*, by C. S. LOCH, secretary to the council of the Charity Organisation Society (London: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1913. Pp. 376. Price 5s. net), will be found indispensable. It is a classified list of the various institutions ministering to the needs of the poor, and contains a copious index, making reference easy to all charitable institutions in or available for the metropolis. A digest of information respecting legal and voluntary means for the prevention and relief of distress and the improvement of the condition of the needy is added. A review of the year and practical papers written by competent persons on various phases of charitable work are also included.—One of the best and the cheapest, as it is also the oldest, guides to the charities of London is *Low's Handbook* (London: Charles H. Sell. 1913. Pp. 250. Price 1s.), in which the charities are arranged alphabetically in paragraphs giving objects, date of formation, office, income, expenditure, list of officers, and so forth, while the preface this year deals with homes for working boys.

JOURNALS.

Quarterly Journal of Experimental Physiology. Editors: E. A. SCHÄFER, F. GOTCH, W. D. HALLIBURTON, C. S. SHERRINGTON, E. H. STARLING, and A. D. WALLER. Vol. VI., No. 3, July, 1913. London: Charles Griffin and Co., Limited. Pp. 209-310. Price 7s. 6d.—This number is taken up entirely by two papers on allied subjects.—T. Graham Brown presents a continuation of his Studies in the Physiology of the Nervous System and we have the thirteenth communication entitled, "The Compounding of Stimuli in Temporal Succession." The author has shown more fully the changes which ensue in the spinal centres after their disturbance by a reflex stimulus in spinal preparations—normal and "de-afferented," and in decerebrate preparations. The paper extends to 40 pages, is highly technical, and is admirably illustrated. The author's "conclusions" occupy nearly eight pages and the "summary" nearly ten.—Professor Sherrington contributes an admirable experimental and philosophical paper on Reflex Inhibition as a Factor in the Coördination of Movements and Postures, which is illustrated by 22 figures in the text. One of these is a very good drawing of the muscles of the hind limb of a cat, showing the muscles as observed by experimental analysis to be engaged in contracting in the flexion phase and in the extension phase of the reflex step in this animal. It is shown that restraint by inhibition is as fully a reaction to a stimulus as is excitatory response itself. The subjects investigated and discussed are inhibition in relation to autonomic and to skeletal muscle, nature of reflex inhibition, inhibition as a factor in the reflex figure and in reflex response, double reciprocal innervation, de-afferentation of the muscle and reflex inhibition, fatigue and reversal of reciprocal innervation, and the motor cortex and inhibition. The concluding remarks, which extend to nearly two pages, are specially worthy of perusal.

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